

IN THE HIGH COURT OF GUJARAT AT AHMEDABAD

SPECIAL CIVIL APPLICATION No 2593 of 2004

For Approval and Signature:

HON'BLE MR.JUSTICE P.B.MAJMUDAR

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1. Whether Reporters of Local Papers may be allowed : NO
to see the judgements?
 2. To be referred to the Reporter or not? : NO
 3. Whether Their Lordships wish to see the fair copy : NO
of the judgement?
 4. Whether this case involves a substantial question : NO
of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution
of India, 1950 of any Order made thereunder?
 5. Whether it is to be circulated to the concerned : NO
Magistrate/Magistrates, Judge/Judges, Tribunal/Tribunals?

MADHIBEN BHIKHABHAI HIRABHAI MALI

Versus

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE BARODA

Appearance:

1. Special Civil Application No. 2593 of 2004
MS BANNA S DUTTA for Petitioner No. 1
RULE SERVED for Respondent No. 1-2
MS AC RAVAL, AGP for Respondent No. 3
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CORAM : HON'BLE MR.JUSTICE P.B.MAJMUDAR

Date of decision: 03/08/2004

ORAL JUDGEMENT

By filing this petition, the petitioner-detenu
has challenged her detention order dated 09-02-2004. By
the said order, the petitioner is detained as a

"bootlegger" under PASA. Along with the order of detention, petitioner is also served with the grounds of detention. In the grounds of detention, there is a reference about five criminal case registered against the petitioner. All these cases are registered under the provisions of Bombay Prohibition Act. It is alleged that the petitioner is dealing in country liquor. In the grounds of detention, the detaining authority has also relied upon the statements of some secret witnesses and the authority has claimed privilege under Section 9 (2) of the Act and, therefore, the names of those witnesses have not been disclosed. The aforesaid order of detention is challenged by the petitioner on various grounds.

2) Ms.Banna Dutta, learned advocate for the petitioner submitted that before claiming privilege under Section 9 (2) of the Act, the authority has not tried to verify about the credentials and character of the detainee. She submitted that the privilege is claimed in a routine manner and, therefore, without any basis the authority has tried to withhold the names of witnesses and as a result of that the petitioner is denied the valuable right of making effective representation, therefore, the order of detention is required to be quashed and set aside. To substantiate her say, Ms.Bunna Dutta has relied upon the decision of this Court rendered in the case of KISHOR NAGJIBHAI PARMAR v. STATE OF GUJARAT, reported in 2000 (4) GLR 3236, wherein it is held in para 11 as under :

"11. In this view of the matter, the detaining authority while exercising powers under Section 9 (2) of the P.A.S.A.Act for claiming privilege is expected to consider the general background, character, antecedents, criminal tendency of propensity etc. of the detainee. In the instant case, if affidavit or the grounds of detention are considered, all that is recorded by the detaining authority is that the fear expressed by the witnesses is found to be genuine and correct by the detaining authority. The detaining authority has recorded that it has carefully scrutinized, examined and considered all the materials that were produced before him by the sponsoring authority. It is, therefore, clear that the detaining authority, while verifying the statements of the witnesses and while considering the question of exercising privilege under Sec. 9 (2) of the P.A.S.A. Act, has not taken any independent steps for considering general

background, character, antecedents, criminal tendency etc. while recording subjective satisfaction, but has relied solely on the material produced by the sponsoring authority. There is no contemporaneous record to indicate the steps taken by the detaining authority and the grounds and reasons for arriving at the subjective satisfaction. It is therefore very difficult to conclude that the detaining authority has considered general background, character, antecedents, criminal tendency and propensity etc. of the detainee while arriving at the subjective satisfaction, for the need of exercise of powers under Sec. 9 (2) of the P.A.S.A. Act and claim privilege by not disclosing identity of the anonymous witnesses."

3) In the aforesaid judgement after relying upon the judgement of the Division Bench, the learned Single Judge has specifically stated that the authority is required to take independent steps for considering general background, character, antecedents, criminal tendency etc., before reaching the subjective satisfaction while exercising powers under Section 9 (2) of the Act. As the said aspect is missing in this case also, the privilege claimed by the authority in this case is not genuine and proper.

4) Ms.Dutta has further submitted that there is a total non-application of mind on the part of the detaining authority while recording statements of witnesses. It is submitted that in the copy of statement of witness which is given to the petitioner, name of the witness is kept blank. It is further submitted that the said witness has stated before the sponsoring authority that the incident in question is of 6th January, 2004, which is finding place at page 49 of the compilation. While at the time of verification before the detaining authority said witness has stated that the incident in question is of 30-12-2003, said verification is at page 51 of the compilation. Therefore, in my view, there is total non-application of mind on the part of the detaining authority and no importance can be given to such statement and it creates doubt whether such statement is recorded at all.

5) Ms.Dutta has also submitted that if the statements of witnesses are taken out, then it cannot be said that the detainee has committed breach of public order and for this purpose, she has relied upon the decision of the Division Bench of this Court rendered in

L.P.A. No.223/2000, wherein in para 5, it is held as under :

"5. If we examine the present case on the anvil of the test which has been applied by the Supreme Court in the case of K.S.Zala v. State of Gujarat (Supra), i.e. with regard to the presence of credible material and as to how the detaining authority has made the mention against the appellant being an obstruction to the public health and public order, we find that in the instant case so far as the statements of the witnesses which were recorded with regard to unregistered cases, that ground has been rejected by the learned Single Judge himself. It is, of course, true that after narrating the particulars of the criminal cases, the detaining authority has mentioned that the activities of the appellant were an obstacle to the public health and public order, but this bald observation cannot be taken to be decisive so as to arrive at the satisfaction that the activities of the petitioner were prejudicial to the public order or public health and that tempo of public life was disturbed. No observation made in any part of the judgement can be read in isolation and bereft the context. The judgement is to be read as a whole and even the observations which have been made by the Supreme Court in para 6 of the judgement are to be considered in light of the earlier observations made in para 5 where presence of credible material before the detaining authority has been insisted upon. Thus, litmus test to find out as to whether it is a case of breach of public order or breach of public health is concerned, credible material has to be there. In the case of K.S.Zala before the Supreme Court, the detaining authority had also relied upon the statements of the witnesses so as to show that violence resorted to by the petitioner in that case had disturbed the even tempo of public life and the material on record had shown that members of the public of those localities had to run away from there and to go inside their houses and to close their doors. No such fact situation has been mentioned in the present case and the ground with regard to the statements of the three witnesses has been rejected by the learned Single Judge himself and it has been held that there had been violation or infringement of the petitioner's right against

such statements. In this view of the matter whatsoever said by the three witnesses with regard to unregistered cases and with regard to the three incidents referred to hereinabove, it cannot be considered to be the material germane for the purpose of consideration of the threat to the public health and public order. Thus, the only material which remains is the registered criminal cases and that by itself cannot be said to be a material for the purpose of holding that the appellant's activities had become a threat to the public order and public health. Necessary material in this regard is totally wanting in the body of the detention order itself. In large number of cases, the Supreme Court has considered that involvement in bootlegging activities even if coupled with violence does not amount to threat to public order or public health. The mere mention of allegations unless they are supported by any material cannot be said to be material germane for the purpose of arriving at the satisfaction with regard to breach of public order or public health and we find that after giving particulars of criminal cases, the detaining authority by including certain allegations, not supported by any credible material has simply observed that the appellant's activities were an obstacle to the public health and public order. In this view of the matter keeping in view the observations made by the Supreme Court in the case of K.S.Zala v. State of Gujarat (supra) itself in paras 4 and 5, we do not find that it can be held to be a case of breach of public health and public order. Learned counsel for the appellant has also argued several other points before us, but we do not find it necessary to go into those grounds. It may be mentioned that it was not a case of breach of public order or public health and it was not argued before the learned Single Judge. Even if that be so, in such matters, the point which arises on the face of the facts of the case by the body of the order itself, which does not require further investigation of the facts, can certainly be allowed to be raised and we allow learned counsel for the appellant to raise this point and find that this point is not without substance. The impugned order passed by the learned single Judge upholding the detention order therefore, cannot be said to be in consonance with the settled position of law. The

detention order deserves to be quashed and set aside on this ground alone. We, therefore, do not go into other grounds which were raised on behalf of the appellants."

6) In the above judgement, Division Bench of this Court has held that on the basis of registered criminal cases under the Bombay Prohibition Act, it cannot be said that there is violation of public order.

7) In view of the judgements referred above, the order of detention is required to be set aside, as, it cannot be said that privilege is properly claimed by the authority under Section 9 (2) of the Act, and also on the ground that the breach of public order is not established.

8) At this stage, Ms.Dutta, learned advocate for the petitioner, has made a voluntary statement that the petitioner will not enter Baroda city upto 31st October, 2004. This statement is recorded and the police authority is directed to see whether this statement is complied with or not.

9) For the foregoing reasons, this petition is allowed. The order of detention dated 09-02-2004 is quashed and set aside. The detenue, Smt.Madhiben Bhikhabhai Hirabhai Mali is ordered to be set at liberty forthwith, if she is not required in connection with any other case. Rule is made absolute.

(P.B.Majmudar, J.)

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